

1918

FIRST HUMAN to fix N_2 -w/o

Haber (Fritz Haber) was awarded
the Nobel Prize in Chemistry
for his work on nitrogen fixation.
He maintained a lab in Germany until
Nazis took power in 1930's

Haber fled Germany in 1933

He died on Jan 29, 1934 in his
sleep of a heart attack in
BASEL, Switzerland.

losing his lab.

Apr 21, 1918

Baron Manfred von Richthofen,
the German Ace known as the "Red
Baron" was killed in action during
World War I.

July 16, 1918

Russia's Czar Nicholas II, his empress
and their 5 children were
executed by the Bolsheviks

May 15, 1918

U.S. airmail began service
between Washington, Philadelphia
and New York.

May 13, 1918

The first U.S. airmail stamps, featuring a picture of an airplane, were introduced. (On some of the stamps, the airplane was printed topside down, making them collector's items.)

Jan 8, 1918

Fourteen Points
fourteen conditions for a
just and lasting peace
presented by U.S. Pres
Wilson in speech before
Congress Jan 8, 1918.

Mar. 7, 1918

Distinguished Service Medal
U.S. military medal for outstanding
meritorious service authorized
for U.S. Army by Pres. W. Woodrow
Wilson Mar 7, 1918
Feb 1919 - authorized for U.S. Navy

1918

20 million people died in
a world-wide flu
epidemic

1999 Scientists are examining
the DNA to find out why
the 1918 strain was so
lethal

Nov 11, 1918

Fighting in World War I came to an end with the signing of an armistice between the allies & Germany.

1918

The strain of influenza in 1918
killed 20 million people
worldwide

1918

Battle of Marne

Decisive Battle

Germany's defeat in the first
World War was assured
and the threat was lifted
of a German military state
ruling Europe.

8 JAN 1918

WILSON'S 14

POINTS

Aug 20, 1918

Britain opened its offensive
on the Western front during
World War I.

1918

Hebrew University
Israeli institution of higher learning -
Jerusalem; foundation stone
laid 1918.

1925 - opened.

1918-1919

Hamburg was socialist
republic.